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LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM, OF HILLSBOROUGH,
On the Resolutions to Instruct Mr. Mangum.
(CONCLUDED.)

But, Sir, I will not leave the subject before us to go into an examination of the comparative merits of the Legislative and Executive departments of Government in other ages and countries; nor would I make an invidious distinction between those of my own, much less pass unrebuked an illegal exercise of power in either. I have been endeavouring to show that the President could derive no power over the public revenue from any of the grants in the Constitution, and as no law has been produced, bestowing such a power, the Resolution of the Senate is taken to be true.

But suppose that I am deceived in all this, the demonstration of its truth is by no means necessary to the vindication of the resolution of the Senate. From the very nature of our Government, the Executive, as such, is but the minister to perform the dictates of the Legislature; and as the authority to command implies the right to obedience, it is at any time competent to the Legislative power, to declare whether, its will has been properly executed, or whether, under a pretence of it, Executive deeds have been done which it never authorised; this may be effected by a statute declaratory of what the law is, or by the expression of an opinion in the shape of a Resolution. Where the Legislative power consists in distinct bodies, either may make such a declaration, with or without the concurrence of the other. As both are charged with the responsible duty of examining the whole body of the laws, to ascertain what defects exist, and to provide suitable remedies, so both are equally bound to scrutinize the administration of the laws; and, if they be found to be misunderstood or misapplied, to declare their true meaning and insist on their correct administration—such declarations are not always made by the terms of enactment merely, but these are usually preceded by a preamble, reciting that "Whereas the Judiciary has decided improperly," or whereas some Executive officer has acted improperly. The terms of censure implied or expressed in such a preamble on the conduct of the officer in question, may be more or less severe. The right to use them is certainly unquestionable, and is under no other restraints than are attached to all the rights of a Legislative body within the pale of the Constitution—their discretion and sense of propriety is their only guide.—If the Senate of the United States had used the language of their Resolution by way of preamble to a statute, "declaring and enacting" that the Bank of the United States does and shall possess the right to the "custody of the public monies so long as they are kept safely and paid out faithfully," they certainly would have been within the limit of their powers, and yet the only effect of such an act on their part would have been the same with this resolution; that is, to express the opinion of that branch of the Legislature on the illegality of the conduct of the President, that the act of 1816 ought to be executed as it had always been heretofore.

It is likewise incident to every Legislative Assembly, as well as Judicial tribunal, unless positively restrained, not merely to protect itself from interruption in the discharge of its duties, whence arise the power to punish for contempts, but also to resist any invasion of its rights by the other departments of Government; and when the Constitution has provided no superior to determine such matters, it must be itself the judge on the question, whether such an invasion has been made. The mild and feeble mode in which only it is able to resist, can make no difference—it may not possess the power to compel the encroaching department to desist, but this does not prevent it from giving the alarm and rousing the vigilance of those from whom Government has derived its existence. If the other House of the Legislature should pass a Resolution directing the public Treasurer to pay a sum of money to an officer without sending it here for our concurrence, it would not only be our right, but our duty, to remonstrate against such a procedure. If his Excellency the Governor should draw a warrant on the Treasury in favor of any individual under pretence or mistake that an appropriation had been made therefor by law, we should likewise resist that by protest or resolution. The Governor of this State in 1818 appointed a judge of the Superior Court to fill a vacancy which had concurred, without the knowledge of the General Assembly, during their session. The letter of the Constitution authorised such an appointment only when the vacancy happened "during their recess" The Legislature which next convened, probably concurred in the Governor's construction; but with all due respect for that distinguished and patriotic Magistrate, (Gov. Branch,) had the General Assembly or either House of it been of a different opinion, might they not have resolved that His Excellency in making such appointment had assumed power "not granted by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both?" When such a declaration shall be made must depend solely on the opinion of the department or body which believes its rights to have been violated. From the imperfection of man it may be inappropriately made, but the like result may happen in the exercise of any of its powers. The Senate of the United States, therefore, being a Legislative body, clothed with as full Legislative powers as the House of Representatives, excepting in the single particular of being unable to originate revenue bills, had a perfect right whenever it was convinced of the fact, to declare that the President had invaded the province of the lawmakers and under colour of executing his constitutional function had assumed powers which belonged only to Congress. Though inferior in number, and though chosen differently from the other House, they are, with the exception before stated, equally charged with the high and solemn duties, not merely of enacting laws for this vast Republic, but by perpetual vigilance of guarding from usurpation those inestimable rights, which it required ages and centuries, the blood of many martyrs and the horrors of innumerable wars to rescue from the hold of Executive power beyond the Atlantic. This ordinary incident of Legislative power would never have been denied to the Senate, but for the confusion of ideas arising from its also possessing Judicial and Executive powers; but it must be recollected that the two latter are in addition to, and do by no means abridge its Legislative authorities, because for one purpose, it is a Judicatory and for another an Executive council. It is not merely the less a branch of the Legislature, capable of framing and passing laws, of declaring their true meaning, of inquiring into the acts of all those entrusted with their execution and of aserting whether their intention has been fulfilled, or whether the conduct of any Executive officer from the highest to the lowest has been in accordance with law, or in violation of it. The right of defending all its powers against infringement belongs of course to the Senate, if the President should appoint an officer "to fill up a vacancy" which had happened during their session, and not "during the recess," or if he should exchange a ratification of a treaty with a Foreign Power, without consulting them, they would be authorized and bound to remonstrate against either, as an infraction of their Executive power. The Constitution declaring that officers shall be appointed and treaties concluded by and "with the advice and consent of the Senate;" if the House of Representatives should presume to pass judgment of removal from office against any individual or declare him incapable of holding office, the Senate may protest against that as a direct encroachment on their Judicial functions; so, if the House of Representatives, or President, or both, as co-ordinate branches of the law enacting power, shall assail its Legislative rights, it may in like manner defend these, which are far more extensive than the two former, comprehending every legislative authority granted to the other House, with the exception only before stated. It has been boldly promulged by the head of a Department, during the present year, that the Senate has no right to investigate its affairs. If this indeed be true, then is the Senate deprived of half its efficiency in the enactment of laws for how are they qualified to pass new laws, unless they can ascertain not merely how the old are written, but how they operate practically? And the people are robbed of one half of the sentinels whom they thought they had appointed to watch and examine the administration of the laws, to commend the faithful and condemn the unfaithful ministerial servants. Shall I be told, as has been asserted before, that the Senate in such investigation may conceive opinions and contract prejudices which may render them unfit to act as judges, if an impeachment shall be preferred against a delinquent officer thus detected? This argument from inconvenience, if it be entitled to any notice, may be readily answered. Sir, positive stipulations, the observance of which is enjoined by oath, are not to be disregarded by individual ideas of propriety and convenience, and that Senator would deserve and receive the severest reproof, who excused himself for a failure to sift the conduct of any public officer, by the fear that he would thus morally disqualify himself for the trial of an impeachment, should one be instituted by the other House of Congress—the same species of reason would forbid the Senate to vote for, or the President to approve, a declaration of war, lest they should in its progress so far lose temper as to be unfitted to negotiate a Treaty of Peace. A Judge in like manner would, by the acceptance of his office, surrender the power of self-defence, being unable to deal any but Judicial blows. It was the intention of the framers of our Constitution, that the Senators in Congress, to whom these threefold duties are confided, should possess the highest qualifications of mind and heart; but to guard against the frailties of human nature in its State, when they put off the Legislative to assume the Judicial robe, they are required to take a new oath or affirmation, to direct their attention to the charges alledged and the evidence adduced by the other House, and as faithful triers to make their decision upon these only. It might possibly have been more proper to have given the Judicial and Executive powers of the Senate to some other body, but it is difficult to conceive how the superaddition of these should in any manner diminish its power of defending itself, and the right of free examination into the execution of the laws, and animadversion on the acts of Executive officers of any grade, which, as I have endeavored to show, belongs to every Legislative body—a right which has been no where exercised more freely than in the American Congress. In the year 1794, Mr. Giles of Virginia, introduced sundry Resolutions into the House of Representatives, casting the hardest censure on Alexr' Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, charging him among other things, with neglect of his office and indecorum to the House, (*Marshall's life of Washington, vol* 5.)

In 1796, a Resolution passed the House of Representatives calling on the President (Washington,) to lay before the House a copy of the instructions to our Minister, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to Jay's treaty. The President in a written message refused to communicate the information desired, declaring that "to admit a right in the House of Representatives to demand and have as a matter of course, all the papers respecting a negotiation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent." The message further proceeds: "it does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an impeachment, which the resolution has not expressed." And concludes, "a just regard to the Constitution and the duties of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbids a compliance with your request." Whereupon, Mr. Blount of North Carolina, in Committee of the Whole, moved the following Resolutions which were adopted by the House.

Resolved, That, it being declared by the second section of the second article of the Constiution, "that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur," the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties, but that when a treaty stipulates regulations or any subjects submitted by the Constitution to the powers of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on a law or laws to be passed by Congress; and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives in all such cases to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such Treaty into effect and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the Executive, for information desired by them and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the House, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.—(*Journal Ho. of Reps.* 2 *vol*, 480,488,489.)

These Resolutions assert in substance, that the President in withholding the information sought by the Houses, on the ground that it had not been asked for, as evidence on an impeachment, had contravened their rights and violated his constitutional duty, yet they were adopted by a vote of 75 to 35. Among the former of whom are such names as James Madison and Nathaniel Macon. This censure of the House, however, drew forth no remonstrance from the President; he did not doubt their power to express their opinion, as to their constitutional rights. A still stronger precedent is afforded by the case of Jonathan Robbins, during the administration of the elder Adams. A person of this name was in prison in South-Carolina, for trial, on a charge of Piracy and Murder, committed on board a British ship of War on the high seas. On a requisition of the British Government, under the treaty of peace, the President informed the judge of that District that he considered an offence committed on board a public ship of War on the high seas, to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the nation to whom the ship belongs, and requested the judge to deliver up the prisoner to the agent of Great-Britain; *provided*, that the stipulated evidence of his criminality should be produced. The judge accordingly surrendered him, and he was tried and executed by a court martial, on a charge of mutiny and murder. The House of Representatives called for the papers relative to the case, and resolutions were introduced reciting all the facts, and concluding "that the decision of those questions by the President against the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in a case where those courts had already assumed and exercised jurisdiction; and his advice and request to the judge of the district court, that the person thus charged should be delivered up; provided, only such evidence of his criminality should be produced, as would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, are a dangerous interference of the Executive with judicial decisions; and that the compliance with such advice and request on the part of the Judge of the District Court of South-Carolina, is a sacrifice of the Constitutional Independence of the Judicial power, and exposes the administration thereof, to suspicion and reproach." These resolutions were not adopted, because a majority of the House believed the conduct of the President to be legal.—But so far as I am informed, no doubt was expressed as to the right of the House to entertain them, and many distinguished names are recorded against the motion to discharge from their further consideration. Here, then, is a proposition for bitter censure, not only on the President, but on a judge of the United States, in relation to their conduct in the construction of a treaty, in defining the limits between the Executive and Judicial powers, and on a difficult question of admiralty law, retained under consideration near twenty days, and finally rejected against the wishes of Albert Gallatin, Nathaniel Macon, John Randolph and others, who have been quoted here as proper expositors of the Constitution. I will only mention in addition to these the almost unanimous vote of commendation to President Washington, when retiring from office, (*Journal Ho. of Reps. vol.* 2, 619) and leave it to candor to say, whether if they have a right to praise, they have not a right also to blame.

Is it objected that these authorities come from the House of Representatives alone? My friend from Bertie (Mr. Outlaw) has adduced a precedent of a like proceeding in the Senate, (Gov. Branch's Resolution, 1826) which is too recent to require further comment now. The unanimous condemnation of the Postmaster-General in the same body, at the last session of Congress, demonstrates even to the unwilling, that their right to do so is unquestionable. But what power has the House of Representatives to pass judgment on the acts of Executive officers by resolution which is not possessed by the Senate. By the Constitution, the House has "the sole power of impeachment," and the Senate "the sole power to try all impeachments." The power to impeach, however, does not give the right to censure, in any other way than by filing a criminal information to bring an offender to trial before the other body. It is a power to indict an offender, but not to find him guilty. Yet the Resolutions before stated both begin and end the accusation, both charge and convict. They cannot, therefore, be traced to the impeaching function of the House of Representatives, but result as an incident from their legislative authority.

I regret, sir, that I have felt obliged to detain the House thus long, in endeavoring to demonstrate the right of the Senate of the United States to declare its opinion, whenever it shall judge it to be proper, of the official conduct of the President or of any inferior Executive officer. I have been accustomed to consider this right of all legislative bodies as one of the elementary principles of freedom. The history of liberty for at least eight hundred years in Great Britain exhibits an almost constant struggle between the Legislative and Executive powers of Government—the Parliament insisting on the rights of the people, and the King asserting the "original, unchecked Executive powers" of monarchy. But ever since the assemblage of the inflexible Barons at Runnymede, the right of the former to speak their minds freely of the conduct of their Sovereign, if it has been denied by the slaves of courts, has been exercised with the bold ness which belongs to the votaries of freedom every where. As far back as the reign of Henry 3d, we are told by history, that "in full Parliament, when Henry demanded a new supply, he was openly reproached with a breach of his word, and the frequent violations of the charter. He was asked if he did not blush to desire any aid from his people, whom he professedly hated and despised, and to whom on all occasions he prefered aliens and foreigners, and who groaned under the oppressions which he either permitted or exercised over them." (*Hume* 1 *Vol.* 345) The famous *Petition of Right* was but a declaration in indignant terms, that the King had exercised prerogatives unauthorised by the British Constitution and in contravention of the rights of Parliament. In the latter years of Charles 1st, the Preamble of a bill to raise soldiers, denied the King's right to impress subjects into the military service. Charles came to Parliament and offered to sanction the bill without the Preamble, "by which means, he said, that ill-timed question with regard to the prerogative would be avoided, and the pretensions of each party be left entire." Both Houses took fire at the measure. The Lords as well as Commons passed a vote "declaring it to be a high breach of privilege for the King to take notice of any bill which was in agitation in either of the Houses, or to express his sentiments in regard to it before it was presented to him for his assent." Such are the terms of denunciation in which the Legislative Assemblies of England were permitted to speak of their monarch before their rights were firmly established by the Revolution of 1688. Since that period, the most high prerogative Tory has never breathed a doubt of such a right in Parliament to its fullest extent. But it is vehemently contended here, that one of the Houses of the American Congress, the Representatives of the whole twenty-four States, has no right to express its opinion, that the President of the United States had assumed powers which did not belong to him, but which were by the Constitution conferred on the Legislature—that their mouths must be sealed as to all his acts, except when opened for the ascription of praise, and that if, in an unguarded moment, under the impulse of the spirit of freedom, they have ventured to question the legality of a single one, the most honored sons of all the States must be humbled not merely to confess their sorrow, but to undo the deed. Sir, I appeal to every American citizen to say whether the powers of their President are more absolute than those of a British King, or whether their Congress, in either House, has not the right, to speak of the former with a freedom at least equal to that of the Lords and Commons in regard to the latter. Why, Sir, the expression contained in the Resolution of the Senate, respecting the President, is high commendation compared with the censure and animadversion, which for centuries past, the two Houses of Parliament have habitually passed on a King who, according to the theory of that Government, "can do no wrong." The legitimate powers of the President are tremendous enough. To say nothing of the chief command of the whole military force, and the negative on acts of Legislation, the power to appoint forty thousand officers, compensated by salaries of many millions of dollars, and comprising the honors most grateful to ambition, the power to remove these again at will, and the power to conclude, with the concurrence of the Senate, all treaties with foreign nations, are quite as great as the jealous spirit of liberty will accord to any one man. Add to these the claims recently set up of controling all incumbents while in office under penalty of removal, and thus to suspend any law or to compel any thing to be done under the form of law: of the entire custody and control of the public treasure; and fordid the Senate to question any Executive act, and a perpetual dictatorship is established, "to take care that the Republic shall suffer no harm;" to be sure but this also implies that it shall receive no good unless it so please the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Speaker: It may possibly be unfortunate that any collision should arise between any of the branches of the Federal Government; but sir, if not to be encouraged, they certainly ought not to be prohibited. The liberties of the people and the rights of the States are surely in as little danger from the disagreement as from the combination of the departments of the Government to sustain each other. At all events, the Legislature of a State, should be the last body on earth to degrade or restrain within improper bounds, the Senate of the Union. It is the great palladium of the rights of the States—on that theatre only, do those sovereign communities meet as equals. Bring this into contempt or destroy its independence, and you rear over our heads one consolidated Government, consisting of a single National Assembly, and an Executive, chosen alike by the whole people of the Union, and limited only by the will of the great majority. The checks and balances of the system are gone, and the lines of division between the different States obliterated. Does it become us *then*, even if satisfied that the Resolution of the Senate was erroneous, by this harsh denunciation, to make war on the depository of rights so sacred? Against the present power and patronage of the Executive, unaided by legislative interference, the Senate cannot stand, unless armed in a righteous cause. Why then are we invoked as allies! But is there no feeling of Carolina pride which would shield *our* Senator from rebuke, even had he expressed an erroneous opinion? What is the offence with which he is here charged? That he has slept upon his post? Oh no: it is that he was too vigilant. Possessing something of the spirit of those men "who snuffed the approach of danger in the tainted breeze," he has given the alarm at a supposed assault on the Constitution, and rushed to the rescue. Had he, though fully convinced of the approaching attack, observed a cowardly silence, or basely cried "all's well," placed, as he was, high on the watchtower of our liberties, he would have deserved the deep execration of his countrymen. And will those *then*, who, though believing this danger imaginary, admit that liberty is to be preserved only by perpetual vigilance, destroy that vigilance in their own servants by inflicting degradation and disgrace? Will freemen themselves "pardon nothing to the spirit of liberty?" Sir, men are not prone to desert the ranks of power and patronage, or incur their displeasure. It is far less difficult to float in a current than to stem its tide, and the public servant who exchanges administration for opposition, must be excused at least from the motive of present reward, and should not be lightly condemned. The tendency of the selfish passions to prefer the side which dispenses office and emolument, is obvious to all; and all history will prove that far more Statesmen have betrayed their trusts and basely sold the interests of their constituents, by going over to the Administration, than by leaving it. Beware then, how you reprove the independence of your Representatives, lest you encourage them to prefer their own ease and advancement to their country's good.

Sir, I have thus far said nothing of the particular riquirement which these Resolutions impose.—The demand of our Senator to acknowledge the error, if not the falsehood, of an opinion expressed on his oath. Every public servant is required to take an oath to the Constitution, in order that the great principles of justice and liberty, which it embodies, may be kept inviolate; and whenever, by word or deed, he decides a constitutional question, the eye of heaven has been called to witness his sincerity, and divine vengeance imprecated, if he shall fail to express the honest conviction of his mind. Nor is this all. If it be true, that it is a part of Legislative duty, to observe the administration of the laws, and to declare wherein they have been misinterpreted or misapplied, every legislator undertakes by his oath, to make such declaration, whenever he believes that the Constitution has been materially violated by an Executive officer. Under this high sanction, as well as a patriotic sense of duty, was the Resolution of the Senate passed, and the vote of Mr. Mangum given.—Yet, we are about to command him, to aver that this Resolution is not merely untrue, but unworthy to remain among the records of the things that once were done. Really, sir, it would seem to me equally proper to direct him to vote for a resolution, asserting that none such as this obnoxious one, of the last session, ever had passed. That would require him expressly to tell a falsehood. This, requires him to suppress the truth—That would ask him to declare the non-existence of a fact, which all the world knows to exist. This commands him to destroy the best evidence by which its existence is proved. Is it expected or desired, that he shall obey this mandate? Can he do it, without the lowest humiliation and infamy? And can honor from dishonor grow? Can fame from infamy proceed? Can we make a disgraceful requisition of him, without disgracing ourselves and the State? But these consequences must be disregarded, and the legislative history of the country mutilated, not because, in the language of the first resolution, we shall thereby illumine his mind "upon any great question of national policy" or confirm and strengthen him "in time of public emergency"—but because a place may be thereby vacated.—Instructions, it would seem, should relate to a future action upon "great questions of national policy.—These however pertain to the past, and if implicitly obeyed can only falsify the Journal of the last Session of Congress. Sir, the Journal of a Legislative Assembly is its autobiography—"its life written by itself." Whether well or ill, that which was really done should be truly noted. If the act which it records be wise and just and beneficial in its consequences, it is a memorial to the honor and wisdom of its authors; if otherwise, it confers on them an immortality of a different kind. If the charge contained in the resolution of the Senate, be untrue and unreserved as regards the President, the imputation will only recoil on themselves, both in the estimation of the present age and of posterity. But how futile and ineffectual are these resolutions in attaining their apparent object? The Journals of the Senate have been printed and distributed in all our public libraries and have gone forth in the daily and weekly papers to the ends of the earth. Is it supposed, that by blotting out from the manuscript at Washington, that all copies will be destroyed, and this horrible Resolution forgotten? We read in natural history of a wingless bird, which is hunted for its plumage, and when hard pressed by the horseman in the chase, hides its head in leaves and vainly suppose that its whole body is concealed. The proceeding contemplated by these Resolutions, appears to me, sir, to be founded on a like vain supposition. As well may we attempt to gather in all the leaves of the last Autumn, as to destroy the notoriety which that Resolution has acquired.

But again: In what way is the "vote for expunging" to be given? On a resolution, I presume, to be hereafter introduced. And will not that Resolution recite the one to be effaced, and revive its existence as often as it may be destroyed? Let us see the practical operation of these instructions. Suppose them to have passed, and that some "learned Theban" in the Senate of the United States has introduced a resolution "decaring that a Resolution of the last session in the following words, to wit, &c. be expunged from the Journals," (it must be recited to ascertain its indentity) and that this latter resolution has passed. The Journals of the previous Session are brought in, and that execution may be thoroughly done upon the offending manuscript, the Vice-President, by whitening or blackening, annihilates both its body and spirit. This might be considered as a not "unnatural death."—But on the next morning, when the Clerk

reads the new Journals, the old offender is found "alive and in full life;" and although it may "soar the eye-balls" of the high functionary at whose hands it so recently suffered, it will not "down at his bidding." Thus the whole effect of this solemn letter missive from the Legislature of North-Carolina, to her Senator and the most servile compliance on his part with its behests, will be but to erase a Resolution from one book of the Senate's Journals, and insert it in another. A Legislative body, under our Constitution, has no right to act without recording its actions for the view of its constituents; and, like a man who walks in the snow, it cannot obliterate its footsteps, without leaving others equally palpable.

But, Mr. Speaker, I deny the Constitutional right of the Senate of the United States to expunge any thing from the Journal which they have published as genuine. The Constitution declares that "each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the Yeas and Nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal." Now sir, in the name of all the people of the State, who are parties to that compact, I remonstrate against any mutilation by the Senate of that history which it has put forth to the country, as the record of its transactions. To secure the most rigid accountability, and to expose the conduct not merely of the whole body, but of every individual composing it, to the public scrutiny, the searching spirit of freedom has demanded these Journals to be kept. But of what avail is it, that they shall be kept and published, if at any time, even years afterwards, a Senate consisting of the same or different members, may vary or alter it at pleasure. Independently of the falsehood which might thus be interpolated in the history of the country, what facilities for deception would it afford for apostates and demagogues? If they can expunge by instruction from us, they can do so without it; and if they can erase, it will hardly be doubted that they can also insert. Whenever, therefore, it is discovered that any measure is unpopular, the Yeas and Nays may be struck out on motion, though recorded years ago, so as to leave the acts of individuals entirely to conjecture; or the votes may be changed, or fictions inserted, so as to make a patriot or traitor of any public man according to the wishes and purposes of the party in power. If they can expunge the proceedings of the last session, how are they to be hindered from blotting out the proceedings of the Administration of Washington. To guard the people from impositions and deceptions like these, the provision of the Constitution last noticed was made. It is one of the many propositions which a Constitutional oath binds the conscience to maintain. But we are now required to command our Senator in Congress, not merely (as I have before shown) to retract an opinion solemnly and deliberately expressed on a Constitutional question, but doubly to violate his oath, by an erasure of the Journals. Such is the degrading dilemma in which it is proposed to place one of the most distinguished sons of the State, who has devoted no small portion of his life to her service, and whose public character constitutes a part of her moral property. When acting in masses and under party excitement, men make requirements and perform acts which their own individual honor and private judgement would condemn in others. To this House and our constituents I leave it to determine, whether the proceeding contemplated by these Resolutions be not of this character.

Sir, I must apologize for having detained the House thus long. I appear here not for attack, but defence—not for victory, but truth. If these humble views shall contribute any thing to the better understanding of the important subjects involved in the Resolutions under consideration, I am amply rewarded for the labor and attention bestowed upon them.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Substance of the "Bill to change the organization of the General Post Office," reported by the Committee of the Senate on Post Offices, and Post Roads.

It provides for the appointment, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of an officer to be called "Commissioner of the General Post Office," who shall belong to the Treasury Department, and have a salary of $4000 per year.—His duties are to superintend (under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury) the collection of all debts due, or to become due, to the General Post Office, and to cause the same, when collected, to be paid into the Treasury, to audit the accounts of the Postmaster General, &c.

It further provides for the appointment, in like manner, of "Solicitor of the General Post Office," who is to receive from the Commissioner the accounts of delinquent Postmasters, Contractors, &c. and cause suit to be brought and collection made, and pay over moneys into the Treasury, &c. His salary to be $2500.

For every Post Office, the nett proceeds of which now or hereafter amount to $1000, or upwards, per year, a Postmaster is to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold his office for the term of four years.

Postmasters for all other post offices to be appointed as heretofore.

Postmasters are required to render an account every three months to the Commissioner, and pay any balance due, to him, at such time and in such manner as he may direct—if any postmaster fail to render such account or pay over balances within one month after the expiration of the quarter, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the postages received at his office in any equal portion of time; and if he fail to render account or pay balances for two successive quarters, he shall, forthwith, be discharged.

In case of failure of any postmaster to render his quarterly account or pay over the balance due from him, at the expiration of the quarter, the commissioner is required, within one month after the expiration of the quarter, to place his account in the hands of the Solicitor who is to cause suit, forthwith, to be brought against the delinquent and his sureties for the sum due and the penalty. All suits to be brought in the name of the United States, &c. All bonds of postmasters hereafter to be given to the United States, &c.

There shall be annual lettings of Mail Contracts as heretofore, public notice of which shall be given by the Postmaster General in one newspaper at Washington, and in one or more of the newspapers published where the Contracts are to be performed, for eight weeks prior to the letting. The Advertisement to describe the places from and to which the mail is to be conveyed on each mail route,—the time at which it is to be made up,—and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. Each proposal to be sealed—the day of its receipt to be endorsed upon it—and to be kept sealed until the biddings are closed, and then to be opened and registered in the presence of the Postmaster General, or one of Assistant Postmasters General, and of the Commissioner or Solicitor. Within thirty days after the lettings, the Postmaster General shall lodge a duplicate of this Register of proposals in the office of the Commissioner, noting thereon the bids which have been accepted—and within ninety days after the letting, lodge a copy of the contract as executed, together with the original proposals in the office of the Commissioner. No person whose bid is accepted shall receive any compensation for the service until he shall have fulfilled his contract.

Whenever it shall become necessary to contract for the transportation of the mail at any other time than that of the annual letting, the Postmaster General shall give public notice in one Newspaper at Washington, and one near the intended route for four weeks before making such contract, inviting proposals,—which proposals are to be received, opened, registered, &c. as at the annual letting, and the contract made thereon.

No additional compensation shall be made to any contractor for additional service upon any route which shall have been established for five years or upwards, prior to the execution of his contract, nor upon any route so as to increase his additional compensation to more than double the nett proceeds of postages received thereon, or so that the compensation for additional services exceeds the exact proportion which the contract allowance bears to the contract service. And when an extra service shall be ordered, the allowance therefor shall be signified in the order, and forthwith entered on the books of the Department.

The amount necessary for the service of the Post Office Department, to be appropriated annually by law, as in the other Departments.

RALEIGH, 25th DEC. 1834.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Anniversary Meeting of the State Temperance Society was held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church in this City, on Thursday evening at 3 o'clock, P. M. The President of the Society being absent, on motion, the Rev. Mr. Osborne was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. Brown was appointed Recording Secretary. The Society was then constituted with Prayer by the President.

After reading the Constitution of the State Temperance Society, and attending to local business, a very interesting Communication was read from the Hertford County Temperance Society, embracing its Constitution and first Report. A desire being expressed to become auxiliary to the State Temperance Society, it was resolved that the Hertford County Temperance Society be received as an Auxiliary to the North Carolina State Temperance Society. Unanimously agreed to.

On motion, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year; when the following persons were elected, viz.

Gen. B. J. MONTGOMERY, Pres't.
Mr. L. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Mr. JOHN PRIMROSE, Treasurer.

Managers.—Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, B. S. King, H. D. Turner, C. Dewey, W. A. Shaw, T. L. West, W. A. Williams, Wm. Hill, D. Dupre, W. Peck, Mark Williams, Rev. T. P. Hunt, James Owen, D. Anderson, Rev. J. W. Douglass, Rev. S. Colton, E. J. Hale, D. A. Davis, J. H. Pearce, J. J. Briggs, Rev. J. Giles, Rev. D. Lacey, Dr. J. Webb, Rev. Samuel J. Price, W. J. Bingham, F. Nash, Rev. N. H. Harding, A. W. Venable, S. R. Sneed, T. B. Littlejohn, John Bullock, Meriwether Lewis, James Phillips, James Osborne, Rev. Wm. Hooper, Rev. E. Mitchell, Dr. Baskerville, John Beard, Dr. Long, Dr. Horne, Jordan Wheeler, Rev. J. Armstrong, James Scott, E. A. Tharpe.

On motion of Rev. Dr. McPheeters,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with the names of the officers for the ensuing year, be sent to the Publishers of Newspapers in our City, and that they be requested to publish them in their respective Papers; and that Editors throughout our State friendly to the cause, be also requested to publish them in their respective papers.

It was moved that this meeting now adjourn, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters.

This Meeting was adjourned to the next Anniversary in December, 1835.

M. OSBORNE, *Pres't Protem.*

J. BROWNE, *Secretary.*

NACHEZ, Jan. 4th, 1835.

"Yesterday was a great day here. Foster the murderer of his wife, was acquitted and set free, but it was only for a minute or two. Perhaps you may have heard of him before. He was tried for the murder of his wife last year, whom he killed with a negro whip. He was a planter and is worth 80 or 90,000 dollars, and gave Elihu Huston, one of our first lawyers, 2000 dollars to get him clear of the gallows. Yesterday at three o'clock he was set free, but the moment he made his appearance outside of the Court House, a mob, composed of the most respectable citizens of Natchez and the surrounding country, laid hold of him, took him out to the edge of the town and there stripped him, gave him one hundred and fifty lashes well laid on with three good cow-hides. None but gentlemen of good standing flogged him, and after they had done so until his back was cut to pieces, they got a tar barrel, warmed it and poured it all over him, then laid about two bushels of feathers on him; after this they made him walk through all the streets in the city, followed by about 1000 people, with all the yells and cries of kill him, whip him again, &c. All this I was an eye witness to. Whilst whipping him, some of the crowd called out for mercy; when one of our first lawyers rose and said "his wife called out for mercy when he was killing her, and he did not hear her." It was the intention of the populace to have taken him in a canoe without oars, carry him out into the middle of the river and then let him go. This they did not do, on account of it having been said among the crowd that there were several waiting on the Bluff to shoot him. What else will be done with him I do not know."

Judge White.—From a biographical sketch of this gentleman, now brought forward for the Presidency, which recently appeared in the *Knoxville (Tenn.) Register*, we learn that he is a native of this State. He was born in 1773, and removed thence, while yet a boy, to Tennessee.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, February 21, 1835.

THE LAST HUMBUG.

The present may be truly and literally termed the era of humbuggery; and it will be so called by future chroniclers. It commenced when Genl. Jackson was first nominated in Tennessee for for the Presidency. The whole country then considered the nomination a humbug—a most preposterous burlesque. But by virtue of his military renown, aided by the most abundant and fair promises to reform the abuses of Government, the General succeeded in humbugging the People to elect him.

Since his election, a series of humbugs has been kept up until the public judgment has become obscured, and the public taste vitiated to such a degree, that reason and common sense have been kicked out of doors, and nothing is relished but absurd or ridiculous fables, not to say falsehoods.

The last, but not the least, of these humbugs, is one which lately issued from the filthy Kitchen Cabinet, through that common sewer of corruption, the Washington Globe, and then meandered through the thousands of polutted channels that pervade the country for the purpose of blinding the eyes of the People. We allude to the following comparative statement of the amount of the Public Debt paid off during the Administration of Mr. Adams, and that of Gen. Jackson:

"*The Difference.*"—*John Q. Adams*, in his four years, reduced the public debt from $83,788,432,71 to $58,421,413.47—making the whole amount paid during his term, $25,367,019,04. Gen. *Jackson* in his first four years reduced it from $58,421,413,47 to $7,004,-698,83, having paid during his first term $51,419,714,-84—more than DOUBLE the amount paid by Mr. Adams in the same length of time! It is by wholly overlooking this difference of *more than twenty six millions of dollars*, and other misrepresentations of a like character, that the honest opposition attempt to make it appear that the expenses of the present administration are greater than those of the truly prodigal administration that preceded it!

The object of this statement is to lead the People into the belief that President Jackson, by his superior management and economy, has paid off a much larger part of the national debt than his predecessor did: while those who make the statement *know* that it is deceptive in its design, and that the President had no control whatever over the matter.

At the time the debt was contracted, it was stipulated by the Government that certain instalments should be paid at fixed periods: in order to meet those engagements, heavy duties were laid upon imports, and a fund created by Congress. Thus were the engagements made, and the means for their fulfilment, and the same result would have taken place—the same amount been paid, if Jack Downing or Davy Crockett had been our President.

Our classical readers can hardly view this impudent attempt at deception, without being reminded of the dialogue between Owen Glendower and Hotspur:

GLENDOWER.—" * * * at my nativity
The front of Heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning crescents; and, at my birth,
The frame and huge foundation of the earth
Shak'd like a coward."

HOTSPUR. "Why, so it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat had
But kitten'd, and yourself had ne'er been born."

But there is this difference between Glendower and those who ascribe so much potency and virtue to the imbecile old man who is nominally at the head of affairs: Glendower was the superstitious native of a superstitious region, and, from a fortuitous coincidence of events, inferred their connection as cause and effect. But the worshippers of *our Hero* have no plea of the kind to defend their idolatry, and their frauds.

They wilfully and corruptly attempt to impose upon the credulity of the people. But they must, and shall be exposed.

Why did they not show in what way *their* President had been enabled to pay so much? If they had proved that it was by his *saving* of the public money, then they might have exulted, and claimed for him, justly, all the *glory*. But *they* prudently omitted another picture, which *we* shall supply, in order that those who are willing to know the truth may have it.

During the four years of Mr. Adams's Administration the following amount of money was expended, by the Government, viz:

In 1825	. . . .	$11,490,460
'26	. . . .	12,562,316
'27	. . . .	12,653,095
'28	. . . .	13,296,041
	Total,	$50,001,912

During the first four years of Gen. Jackson's Administration, the following sums were expended, viz:

In 1829	. . .	$12,669,490
'30	. . .	13,229,533
'21	. . .	14,777,991
'32	. . .	18.900,000
	Total,	$59,577,014

Thus it is evident that Gen. Jackson deserves nothing on the score of economy; for it is seen that the expenses of Government have regularly increased under his rule, and that his first four years cost NINE MILLIONS AND A HALF more than Mr. Adams' four. In neither case, let it be remembered, is the sum paid on account of the Public Debt included in the above statements: they show the amount spent *merely for the current expenses of Government.*

But let us look a litte further into the concerns of this *economical* Administration. Its expenditures for 1833, without counting what was paid of the public debt, amounted to the enormous sum of TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!! And for the last year it expended, exclusive of the national debt, NINETEEN MILLIONS, and nearly a half!

Thus it is evident that while the Administration of Adams spent, upon an average, twelve millions and a half per annum, Gen. Jackson has spent nearly seventeen millions a year.

How, it may be asked, has this happened? We answer, look at the increased number of offices created for the purpose of rewarding favorites: look at the appropriations for internal improvements in places where *votes were wanting to sustain the party:* and look at the enormous extra allowances, and other corrupt expenditures made by the Post-Office Department, and the mystery will vanish.

And will the People still close their eyes, shut their ears, and see and hear nothing but disgusting shows, or impudent and fulsome panegyrics in honor of the great *saviour*, as he is impiously called? Will they still slumber in false security, while a loathsome disease is preying upon the very vitals of their institutions? Let them awake from this false security! Let them arouse, and look the danger in the face, and meet it at once with the proper corrective, or ere long it *will be*, if it is not already, incurable and fatal.

We copy the following from the Newbern Spectator of the 6th instant, as a just tribute to the merit of one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons.

It is well known to all who read our paper, and who know Judge Gaston, that we differ with him on some political points, not merely of expediency, but involving cardinal principles. Of course, as we believe that *principles*, not *men*, should be our first consideration in the selection of a President, we would prefer some one whose political sentiments coincide with our own.

If we cannot get such an one, there is not a man in the Union whom we would prefer to Judge G. Federalist, as he may be called, he is a man who never cringed, and, spaniel-like, crouched to those in power; but has ever dared to *think* and *speak* and *act as a man* bearing the impress of his maker.

He possesses talents hardly second to any; his mental attainments are unsurpassed; his patriotism is pure and fervent; his private character is without blemish; and his moral worth, courteous, yet sincere demeanor, and unostentatious christianity added to those attributes, constitute an assemblage of excellencies rarely to be met with.

Who would not prefer such a man to the whole tribe of parasites, who have nothing to recommend them but an implicit devotion to the idol of the day, who profess to be State-Rights men, yet support the arch enemy of those rights in every attack he makes upon them—who profess to be *Republicans*, yet uphold the President in measures that would even cost the King of England his crown, if not his head?

But it seems, from present indications, that we *must* choose our next President from the ranks of those who have sustained Gen. Jackson in his lawless acts! Why not at once make *him* ruler for *life*, with the remainder to Tom, Dick, or Harry, and their appointees! If the Whigs of the country—those who have battled, shoulder to shoulder, to curb the power of the Executive, should now give up, and assist in electing a President from the Jackson party, how can they hope ever to restore the principles they will thus sacrifice!

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

"The question,—who is to be our next President? begins to excite universal interest. Many of the People are for selecting an individual who is altogether free from Executive influence—has not either heretofore, or at present, aspired to the distinction—a man of sterling integrity and firmness—one, whom all must admit to be admirably qualified for the post—an unassuming gentleman and a ripe scholar—a man every way qualified to be the People's choice for President of these United States—one upon whom the North and the South, the East and the West may with safety unite—I mean the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON. In the name of the People, I nominate him,

"JEFFERSON."

"*The Presidency.*—We need not say how heartily we should second the nomination of our Correspondent *Jefferson*, if we believed that the unobtrusive merit of the gentleman named was sufficiently appreciated to ensure him a united support even at home. But public worth, private virtues, giant intellect and State pride weigh nothing, when in the opposite scale is placed a "By authority" nomination."

The above nomination and editorial approval are copied from the *Raleigh Register* of the 27th January. We can by no means see the matter in so discouraging a point of view as the Editor of that journal, and if we considered our influence of any weight with the people, we would second the nomination, not only heartily, but with strong hopes of success. Why should North Carolina look for ever beyond her own borders for candidates for offices of honour? The other States do not require this of her, nor do we doubt that whenever she prefers a proper claim, they will treat it with the respect due to her usual unassumingness and general self-denial. These qualities, if they sometimes do injustice to her own eminent citizens, are advantageous to those of other States, and cannot in justice be otherwise than gratefully considered. But apart from these considerations, which are but secondary, Judge Gaston's elevation would be a national good. Sedulously avoiding party combinations, from a conviction of the evils they produce when carried beyond the bounds prescribed by patriotism, the executive power would, in his hands, be a constitutional power, such as it was intended to be. His ability, moral worth and fervent attachment to the Constitution, guaranty this. The honour of having given a President to the United States would be the only exclusive privilege which North Carolina would derive from Judge Gaston's elevation. In every sense of the phrase, an American citizen, his highest ambition would be to promote the good of the whole Union.—*N. Spec.*

As our Legislature had other matters to consider than the honour of the State or the general welfare, it could not be expected that it would act like the legislatures of other States, and endeavour, while advancing the national character, to advance also that of our own deserving citizens, we therefore respectly suggest that the Convention, which will meet at Raleigh, a few months hence, shall be requested to do what the Assembly should have done—recommend Judge Gaston to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidency.

"*Lotteries.*—The Grand Jury of Washington City, D. C., have presented the vending of Lottery Tickets, and the whole Lottery system, as a public nusiance, and as demoraliziug to the community."

This is very well, so far as it goes; but the Legislature of North Carolina, at its recent session, more effectually *abated* the "nuisance," by prohibiting, under a penalty of $2000 fine and six months imprisonment, not only every species of Lottery, public and private, for money or effects,—but likewise the vending of tickets in any and every lottery in this or any other State. With the Christian and the Moralist, this Act is of itself sufficient to vindicate the "Jackson-Van Buren Legislature" fron the sneers and slanders of the bank-*whigs*, who wag their heads, and cry out *nothing! nothing!* to the proceedings of that body.—*Raleigh Standard.*

What next! All the *glory* of paying off the public debt has been ascribed to President Jackson; and here we see a "Jackson Van Buren Ldgislature" extolled for abating the nuisance of Lotteries in North Carolina! Now we dislike to withhold from the above named party the credit of passing an act which would, in some degree, atone for their misdeed in passing the *Coller Resolutions.* But we must be just before we are generous.—And justice compels us to say that, although the said Lottery Bill was supported indiscriminately by all parties, it was introduced neither by a Jackson collar man, nor a "Bank-wig" man, but by an independent and talented Nullifier—Mr. Sawyer of Chowan; and that it was zealously supported by other Nullifiers.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

On the 28th of January, in the Senate, Mr. King, of Alabama, introduced the famous (*infamous*) Resolutions from the Legislature of his State, instructing the Senators from Alabama to vote for expunging from the Journals of the Senate the Resolution of last session, in regard to the removal of the deposites. He moved to lay them on the table; upon which an animated debate sprung up. We regret that we have not room for the whole of it. Mr. Moore, of Alabama, one of the *instructed*, took a correct and honorable stand. He denied the right of the *Legislature* to instruct, and asserted that it belonged to the *People only:* said that he should, therefore, follow the dictates of his conscience and judgment.

We give, below, the remarks of Mr. Calhoun—the reply of Mr. King, and Mr. Calhoun's bold and energetic rejoinder.

Mr. CALHOUN moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, to give the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King,) an opportunity to prepare a resolution to accomplish the meditated purpose of recinding the former resolutions of the Senate. I confess Sir, (observed Mr. Calhoun,) I feel some curiosity to see how the Senator from Alabama will reconcile such a proceeding with the free and independent existence of a Senate. I feel Sir, a great curiosity to hear how that gentleman proposes that the journals are to be kept, if such a procedure is allowed to take effect. I should like to know how he proposes to repeal a journal? By what strange process he would destroy facts and annihilate events and things which are now the depositories of history. When he shall have satisfied my curiosity on this particular, then there is another thing, I am anxious to be informed upon, and that is, what form, what strange and new plan of proceeding will he suggest for the adoption of the Senate? I will tell him; I will show him the only resource that is left: the point to which he necessarily comes, and that is this; he will be obliged to declare in his resolution, that the principle upon which the Senate acted was not correct, that it was a false and erroneous principle. And let me ask what was that principle, which now it seems is to be destroyed? The principle on which the Senate acted, the principle which that gentleman engages to overthrow, is this, "*we have a right to express our opinion.*" He will be compelled to deny that; or perhaps he may take refuge from such a predicament, by qualifying his subversion of this first principle of legislative freedom.—And how will he qualify the denial of this principle, that is, how will he deny it, and yet apparently maintain it? He has only one resource left, and that is, to pretend that we have a right to express our opinions, but *not of the President!* this is the end and aim, yes, this is the inevitable consequence and result of such an extraordinary, such a monstrous procedure.

So, then, is it come to this, that the Senate has no right to express its opinion in relation to the Executive! A distinction is now set up between the President and all other officers, and the gentleman is prepared with a resolution to give effect and energy to the distinction; and now for the first time that such a doctrine has ever been heard on the American soil, he is prepared to profess and publish in the face of the American people that old and worn out dogma of old and worn out nations, "the king can do no wrong!" that his officers, his ministers, are alone responsible, that we are not permitted perhaps to utter our opinions of them, the unanimous opinion expressed unanimously by the state, in relation to the President, is not to be suffered to exist, is no longer permitted to be given; it must be expunged from the journals.

I confess I am agitated with an intense curiosity, I wish to see with what ingenuity of artful disguise the Senate is to be reduced to the dumb legislation of Bonaparte's Senate. This very question brings on the issue, this very proposition of expunging our resolutions is the question in which the expunging of our legislative freedom and independence is to be agitated. I confess I long to see the strange extremities to which the gentleman will come; it is a question of the utmost magnitude; I am anxious to see it brought on; two Senators (Messrs. BENTON, and KING of Alabama) have pledged themselves to bring it forward; they cannot do it too soon—they cannot too soon expose the horrible reality of the condition to which our country is reduced. I hope they will make no delay, let them hasten in their course, let them lose no time in their effort to expunge the Senate, and dissolve the system of government and Constitution. Yes, I entreat them to push their deliberate purpose to a resolve; they have now given origin to a question than which none perhaps is in its effects and tendencies of deeper and more radical importance; it is a question more important than that of the Bank, or than that of the Post Office, and I am exceeding anxious to see how far they will carry out the doctrine they have advanced; a doctrine as enslaving and as despotic as any that is maintained by the autocrat of all the Russias. To give them an opportunity I move to lay the resolution on the table, and I promise them that when they move their resolution I will be ready to take it up.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved that the resolutions be printed.

He said when it should be necessary, he would bring forward a resolution in accordance with the instructions which he had received. He thought the Senate had the power to repeal a resolution which they had once adopted; they had the power to retrace their steps.—The democracy of this land had spoken against the resolution of the last session censuring the President, and the Senate should go back as far as they could. Notwithstanding the disclaimers of party influence, by the Senators from South Carolina, Mr. K. despaired on this point after what he had witnessed yesterday and to day. These resolutions were got up by a democratic spirit, and Mr. K. had no expectation of the difficulty which they had to encounter, much less, that the deep corruptions of the Post Office Department, would smother them entirely. If it was corrupt let the proper measures be taken to expose and punish the frauds, and Mr. K. would assist; but it was improper that it should be denounced almost before the reports had been read. When the proper time should come, Mr. K. would go as far as any man to stamp it with deep reprobation, after the investigation had been brought to a close. Let the disclosures be placed before the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and Mr. K. would vouch for him that he would not hesitate to apply the proper correction, to do justice in the case, and serve the country by punishing or dismissing every individual ascertained to be guilty.

Mr. CALHOUN said, the Senator just up had made a personal allusion to him, which demanded a few remarks, in his statement that he, Mr. C. still retained party connexions. If the Senator thought that he (Mr. C.) desired to promote the success of any party, in elevating any man as our Chief Magistrate, he was mistaken. For the last eight years, Mr. C. had been in a small minority, with the little gallant patriotic State to which he belonged. Was not the Senator aware that he had stepped forward to sustain that State in her great and magnanimous stand against Executive encroachments, in a minority of one to one hundred? Was he not aware that he (Mr. C.) had made great sacrifices for principles, of which sacrifices the Senator and his friends were now enjoying the benefit? Yet he ventures to impute to me a party motive. At least Mr. C. had not received the benefits of a mere party connexion; and did the Senator suppose him so humble an individual as to connect himself with any political body, on the abandonment of his principles? But if the Senator meant by exemption from party connexions that his lips should be sealed, and that he should not censure the Executive or his officers, then in that sense he was and should continue to be a party man. He came here to serve the State that give him birth, who by her almost unanimous will chose to impose this duty upon him, and as long as he should be here, he would perform it; he would expose corruption, let who would oppose him; and it was a most remarkable fact, on an exposure of one of the Departments, sufficient to

disgrace and free country, that when his colleague and himself proposed to bring it before the American people, who might never otherwise see the character of those who belong to party—live in it—stick to it right or wrong—with or against the Constitution—for or against the liberties of the country—the proposition was denounced as a party measure, when such information belongs particularly to the people. Such party Mr. C. had abandoned. Thus called upon, he would speak boldly of himself; he would not turn on his heel to administer the Government, its affairs were in such a condition that the man who would undertake to reform it, would not be sustained; it was not an evil so much of the Government, as of party organization; and yet reform or revolution appeared to be wholly inevitable.

I say boldly (continued Mr. Calhoun) things are now come to such a crisis that no alternative is left but reformation or revolution. Disorder and corruption reign on all sides; pollution dominates in almost every department. Disorders prevail in other quarters not inferior in the depths of iniquity which with no little difficulty, and cut of the webs, and entanglements of much evasion, have been brought to light in the Post Office Department. From my soul I believe if the veil could be torn aside more outrageous malversations than even these could be found to exist in the management of the public lands. If this means party, if not to be willing to shut my eyes to ruin and corruption hovering all around us,—if this is party, then I avow myself a party man. But, in other respects I stand here unmixed with party, dissevered from its views, abandoning its prospects, I stand here only as an American citizen, or rather as a citizen of South Carolina, and as long as that loved and noble State honors me with her confidence I will do my duty as her citizen; and now when we witness all the affairs of our country involved in deep ruin, it is time for every man to lay aside party feelings.

☞ From the manner in which the last Standard quotes a paragraph of ours, appended to a letter from Washington, in regard to Mr. Van Buren and Judge White, it may be inferred that we would be indifferent as to a choice between the two.

Not so. If we were obliged to choose between them, we would unhesitatingly prefer Judge White. But we hope we shall not be driven to the dire alternative. We would consider it a public calamity for any man to be elected who has approved all the measures of the present Executive; but there is still a difference, and of course a choice, in the degrees of evil. We would even prefer Martin Van Buren to one man who has been spoken of by the pure party; because, as far as we are informed, the former is a gentleman in private life, and has never been suspected of *petit larceny*.

☞ The New York American, and several other able papers, think that the late attempt on the President's life was all sham—a trick got up by the Kitchen Cabinet, to divert public attention from the corruptions that have been lately exposed.

We think it very probable that such was the case; and that the touch-holes of the pistols were stopped up to prevent their firing.

We really rejoice that they *were* so carefully prepared; for we had rather have even our bold Dictator a little longer than the subtle regent who would have succeeded him.

☞ We have received the first No. of a new paper published at Mobile, Alabama, called the Courier. It is neatly printed, well edited, and orthodox in politics. We wish it success.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."

The President of the United States, in his manifesto to his Cabinet, declared his determination to demolish the Bank, and, at the same time, to supply the place of its notes with "a better currency." His promised substitute is now rapidly making its appearance. We mean the checks of his military disbursing officers, to which we alluded on Monday. They are arriving in this city to the amount of thousands of dollars. One gentleman lately received between eighty and ninety of them, of all denominations, from sixty-two and a half cents upwards, amounting, in the aggregate, to $1,200. He was engaged nearly three-fourths of an hour in adding the fractions together to ascertain the sum total, and a half hour more in signing his name in order that they might be presented for payment. Another gentleman tells us that he has received $700 of them. We ourselves have one, which was sent by an Indian subscriber in payment for the Journal. It runs in the following form

"No. 75. "TERRE HAUT, Nov. 11, 1834.

"*Cashier of the Bank of Louisville:*

"Pay six dollars thirty-seven cents to the order of R. R. Browne. A. OGDEN, B. Capt. Corps Eng."

[It appears, from the above, that the tide which was to bear *oceans* of Gold Eagles up the western waters rises very slowly.

Even thus far in the interior, we have not yet seen a single flight of those yellow birds. The coinage from the Rutherford Mint is much more abundant than the *gold-headed* emblems of Jackson from the north.

The above is really a most beautiful and most convenient substitute for the notes of the United States Bank! Every petty officer can manufacture them to suit any emergency. Hurra for the Jackson money!—*Editor Carolinian.*]

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

PUBLIC MEETING

UPON THE SUBJECT OF CONVENTION.

Pursuant to Public Notice, a large Meeting took place at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on Tuesday 17th of February, to take into consideration the Act passed at the last General Assembly, upon the subject of amending the State Constitution. The meeting was organized, on the motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., who nominated John Giles, Esq., as Chairman, and Caswell Harbin, and John Carrigan, Esquires, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was then briefly explained by the chairman. Mr. Craige, Major Beard, and Mr. Pearson, severally addressed the meeting in very warm and decided terms in favor of the measure, and urged the citizens of the County to a full and regular attendance on the 1st and 2nd days of April, when it was expected of course they would vote for a Convention.—The following resolutions being then submitted by H. C. Jones, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed as Committees in the several Company Districts where they reside, whose duties it shall be to distribute information on the important subject now in contemplation, and to urge upon our citizens the great necessity of their coming to the Polls on the 1st and 2nd days, of April next.

Salisbury District.—Col. R. Macnamara, Col. L. W. Long, Sam'l. Reeves, Fielding Slater, Gen. Thomas Polk, Dr. Isaac Burns, W. D. Crawford.

Stirewalt's District.—Dr. John Scott, William Brandon, Fergus Graham.

Litaker's District.—Richard Harriss, Jos. Long, Allen Rose.

Lynn's District.—Jacob Holdsouser, Henry Miller, David Lynn, Casper Holdsouser.

Ribelin's District.—Isaac Ribelin, John Shaver, William Stokes.

Brinkle's District.—J. W. Walton, O. M. Smith, Green Redwine.

Swink's District.—Thomas Craige, J. Coughenour, Charles Savage.

Culberson's District.—Samuel Marlin, Richard Lowry, P. Rice.

Patterson's District.—R. N. Fleming, W. B. Wood, J. Krider.

Cowan's District.—George Andrews, Robert Gillespie, Abel Cowan.

McNeely's District.—W. Barber, Esq., J. McConnaughey, Joseph Dobbins, Dr. S. Kerr, and E. D. Austin.

Leaser's District.—Col. J. Jameson, Gen. W. Kerr, Capt. John Leaser, and John Carrigan.

Stirewalt's District, 2nd.—Adam Roseman, M. Stirewalt, Philip Eddleman.

Smith's District.—M. Pinckston, John March, Dr. B. L. Beall.

Meroney's District.—Joseph Hall, Burgess Garner, Giles Pearson, Roland Crump.

Mocksville District.—John Clement, R. M. Pearson, Dr. J. F. Martin, Gen. J. Cook, Gassaway Gaither, and A. G. Carter.

Fulton District.—Joseph Hanes, A. E. Foster, James Cavender.

Sparkes' District.—J. B. Ellis, Michael Hanes, R. M. Clayland.

Ellis's District.—Col. Caswell Harbin, Wm. Hawkins, William Sheeks.

Ward's District.—Spencer Taylor, F. A. Ward, Dr. Williams.

Beaties' District.—Josiah Inglis, John Tomlinson, James Frost.

Smoot's District.—Alexander Smoot, Beall Ijams, Samuel Albea.

Resolved, That John Beard Jr., R. H. Alexander, Burton Craige, Hamilton C. Jones, James E. Kerr, Archibald Henderson, Dr. L. Mitchell, and John Giles, constitute a Central Committee, whose duty it shall be to confer with similar committees in other counties, to notify the District Committees of their appointment and duties, and generally to do any and every act to forward the cause of reforming the present Constitution of the State.

Resolved, That the several Newspapers in this State be requested to publish these proceedings.

JOHN GILES, Chairman.

CASWELL HARBIN, JOHN CARRIGAN, } Secretaries.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The undersigned, Grand Jurors for the County of Rowan, having discharged the duties belonging to them in their public capacity, feel unwilling to separate for their respective homes without expressing their gratification at the act of the late General Assembly providing for the call of a Convention.

This subject is one which has for many years disturbed the State; it has agitated society in all its relations, private and public. It has been a source not only of great excitement, but it has been one of immense cost to the people of North Carolina, by consuming much time, and of course much money, in annual discussions in the Legislature.

We, therefore, congratulate our fellow citizens that we have now an opportunity of putting an end to the controversy—of settling it *peaceably*, as all controversies between members of the same community ought to be settled, and in such a manner as may tend to the future prosperity of the whole State.

Those whose only aim is *power*, whether they live in the East, or in the West, may not be satisfied with all the provisions of the Act, for the plain reason that they who now have *all* the power will lose a *part* of it if the Constitution should be amended, while those who have *none*, but wish to get *all*, will only get a reasonable portion.

In considering the propriety of calling a Convention, under the provisions of the Act, we fear some will be opposed to it, because perhaps they are not satisfied with *all* its features.

But we beg such to reflect how impossible it would be to form a Constitution, or organize men into civil communities if each one's individual wishes had to be gratified.

We think that the proper question is whether we might be *bettered* by the acts of the Convention. And, in considering this, let us all bear in mind that the Convention will be limited by us—the people;—that, if they propose any change that *we* do not like, *we* have the power to reject it, and keep things as they are.

For our own part we entertain the belief that a great deal of private and public benefit would follow from the amendments proposed in the Act. If there were nothing else to recommend it, we would be satisfied with those provisions which contemplate the equalizing of representation, the reduction of the number of members in Assembly, and the great reduction of the expense that would follow from these, and from biennial, instead of annual Sessions.

We cannot give as much consideration, in this address, to the subject, as it deserves: but we most ardently hope that our fellow citizens will weigh well the important matter; that they will not risk the consequences of neglecting this opportunity of at least beginning a reform; but that they will unite with zeal in making a common effort to advance the peace and interest of the State.

In furtherance of this object we hope every free man will attend the polls and vote for Convention.

Signed by the Jurors, and resolved that it be published in the Salisbury papers.

GASSAWAY GAITHER, foreman.

M. L. Steele, Wm. Heathman, Isaac Ribelin, John McNeely, Wm. March, Henry Lentz, David Smith, John Smith, William Gray, Henry Hill, Abram Allen, John B. Todd, James Glascock.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Tuesday evening the 16th instant, by the Rev. P. J. Sparrow, Mr. PETER BROWN, of Charlotte, to Miss MARTHA GAY.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 20th ult. at the residence of Hugh Stewart, Esq., by the Rev A. K. Barr, Mr. JAMES HANNIGAN to Miss SARAH A. STEWART.

In the vicinity of Stokesburg, Stokes county, on the 18th ultimo, by John P. Smith, Esqr., Mr. THOMAS GOOD to Miss ELIZABETH CAUDLE.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Mecklenburg County on the 31st ult., Mr. JAMES YOUNG, aged about 60 years.

In Fairfield District, S. C., on the 3rd instant, Mr. JENNINGS ALLEN, aged 114 years. He was engaged in the Revolutionary War, and was also at Braddock's defeat.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONER GONE.

GEORGE GODBEY departed this life on Wednesday the 28 January, in the 74th year of his age, he was a Soldier under General Washington, was in several engagements against the British, he saw Cornwallis surrender his sword to his beloved General. He moved from Virginia to North Carolina in 1820, and purchased a farm in Rowan County, in the Forks of the Yadkin; where, by his pious conduct, he had gained the esteem of all who knew him; he was a member of the Baptist Church for 30 years; and as he lived a Christian, so he died in full assurance of heaven. He has left an aged Widow and several Children to lament the loss of an affectionate and pious parent, whilst his Soul ascends,

Beyond, beyond this lower sky,
Up where Eternal ages roll,
Where solid pleasures never die,
And fruits Immortal feast the Soul.

VALUABLE LANDS

In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next*, (it being the week of Anson County Court,) the following TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE TRACT,

Containing 250 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,

CONTAINING 35 ACRES,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing **96 lbs.** was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 200 Acres,

Known as the Roe Tract. This is good for all descriptions of grain, and well improved.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

One Tract, Containing 145 Acres,

Known as the John Holly Land, adjoining Richard Rodgers and Archibald Laney; this is second rate Land.

A Credit of Nine Months will be given.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Wadesboro', Feb. 21, 1835. (5t) Trustee.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed, by Daniel Lippard, for the purposes therein named, will be Exposed to Sale, *on Saturday, the 14th day of March next*, on the premises, a Tract of Land, containing **150 Acres**, adjoining the Lands of J. A. Hodgens, Jesse Tatum, Frederick Ford's heirs, and others, on the North side of the South Yadkin River. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

BURTON CRAIGE, J. A. HODGENS, } Trustees.

Rowan County, Feb. 21, 1835. 2t

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Beeman, deceased, with the Will annexed, will Offer for Sale, *on Tuesday, the 10th of March next*, all the remaining property belonging to said Estate, consisting of Four Negroes—one Man, two Women, and one Child; Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils, One Still, a Quantity of Bacon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and numerous other articles. The Terms made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by.

G. ANDERSON, Administrator.

Rowan County, Feb. 21, 1835. 1t*

B. N. C. WARRICK,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sunday's excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the *Tonsorial* art, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomac.

Salisbury, February 21, 1835 tf.

FREIGHTING

On the Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a NEW BOAT on the River, running from this place to and from **Georgetown**, (S.C.) of such a draft as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the River.

They have now building, in Charleston, another Boat, of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next.

These Boats will enable us to Freight for our up-country friends with certainty and despatch.—Our rates will be **as low** as any Boat on the river; and, in addition, we agree to forward all the goods that come by them, to our care, FREE of CHARGE.

☞ Our **Warehouses** and **Cotton Sheds** are so situated as to be entirely **safe** from **fire.** No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance, in cash, two-thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.

LA COSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, February 7, 1835. 6o6t

Every Description of

PRINTING

Executed in the very best Style,

AT THIS OFFICE.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

SECOND CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn in Wilmington, N.C.,

On Thursday, 20th of February, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$6,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		6,000 DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1 "	of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 "	of	2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
12 "	of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	12,000
12 "	of	500 DOLLARS	is	6,000
13 "	of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,900
18 "	of	200 DOLLARS	is	3,600
51 "	of	100 DOLLARS	is	5,100
102 "	of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,100
141 "	of	30 DOLLARS	is	4,230
203 "	of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,060
334 "	of	15 DOLLARS	is	5,010
6,000 "	of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 "	of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 "	of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000
18,889 Prizes,		amounting to		**$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office,

(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)

SALISBURY, N. C.

February 21, 1835. td

Col. Carson's Celebrated Horse,

Reform.

Will stand the ensuing Season, at the Stable of the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury. For particulars see Hand-bills. Feb. 21, 1835.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the town of Greensborough, North-Carolina, a splendid, superfine, imperial newspaper bearing the above title. Thousands of dollars are annually sent to the North to purchase periodical intelligence and literature; because the wants of the people, in this respect, are not supplied at home.

It is the purpose of the "Citizen" to fill this vacuum. It will contain every thing of interest, in literature, politics, religion and morality, that can be found in the northern publications, or in the high-toned literary journals of Europe;—to which we shall add a rich fund of domestic and local information no where else to be met with.

The Southern Press stands low in public estimation. In most cases the paper is bad, the mechanical execution slovenly, and the matter erroneous in principle, false in fact, and vulgar in sentiment. We aim at nothing less than a radical and thorough reformation in these respects, and the elevation of our periodical press to a standard of becoming dignity and decency. The "Citizen" will contain about twice as much reading matter as any other paper in the state; and will be chiefly devoted to the following subjects:

1. *Agriculture.* It shall be our business to glean, from the floating mass, all such experiments and suggestions as may serve to enlighten our citizens on this practical science. Let them be inspired with *thought* and *action*; and then spread before them the broad pages of intelligence—and our southern country, rich in resources, will bloom as the Eden of a new world, the bountiful productions of nature will crown the efforts of industry, commerce will flow at our bidding, and "cattle will leap upon a thousand hills."

2. *Internal Improvement.* In regard to commercial facilities by water, nature seems to have frowned upon us; but she has left us rich in the means of internal communication, by rail roads and locomotives. Art is fully competent to overcome the deficiencies of nature in this respect. We shall strip the subject of all the false trappings that have been hung around it for sinister purposes, and lay it before the people as a plain matter of fact business. Instead of chasing butter-flies, we shall give practical results.

3. *Education.* The maxim in all despotic governments, is, "The more ignorance the more peace." But with us, intelligence and virtue are the very pillars on which our institutions are based. In fact, our government, so far as it is a government of laws, is but the legitimate action of the popular will; and to enable this will to operate for the universal good of mankind, it should be *enlightened.*

4. *General Politics.* In regard to the constitutional powers of the general government, we are neither a strict constructionist, nor a latitudinarian. It is true that there are constructive powers to be exercised under the constitution; but death and desolation to that policy which would add any thing to it, or take ought from it by *construction!* As soon would we pluck the sun from heaven, as to touch that model of human wisdom with a rude or unskilful hand. If it is defective, let it be amended—but let it never be violated. We believe further, that the clearly ascertained will of the people should be a rule of conduct for all public officers, where that conduct is not checked and regulated by written constitutions. All public servants, "knowing the will of their master"—the public—"and doing it not," shall be "beaten with many stripes!"

5. *Law.* As every man in the community should make himself familiar with those rules of civil conduct by which his actions are to be regulated, we shall appropriate a department of our paper to the discussion of such legal subjects as may be of general interest. Under this head we shall arrange all such legal decisions, acts of Congress, and statutes of the State Legislatures, as may be of service to *all* our citizens in the ordinary transactions of life.

6. *Literature.* Here is an immense field open before us, in which our readers shall ramble unconfined. We shall exchange for the richest gems of literature, wit and sentiment, both in Europe and America; and with the assistance of a few literary correspondents of the first order, we intend to place the "Citizen" above any other family newspaper in the United States. It has become popular to speak of our journey through this world, as strewed with thorns, and overshadowed with gloom; but we intend to roll away the slander, and make it manfest to all our patrons, that most of their troubles are unsubstantial and visionary.—Flowers may be plucked even from the thorns which beset our path.

7. *News.* The world is at this time in awful commotion. Tyrants look upon the march of liberty and tremble: The accumulated gloom of centuries is rapidly retreating before the stately steppings of truth: Millions of people, who once licked the dust from the feet of their sovereigns, are now trampling crowns under their feet—and thrones are tottering to prostration! It will be wisdom in us to profit by the experience of others.

We shall have the earliest access to means of information, from each State in the Union, and from every kingdom and country in the world. And all the intelligence, both legislative, judicial, moral, religious, political and miscellaneous, that may serve to guide our footsteps as a people, in the ways of prosperity and peace, shall be carefully collected, condensed and spread before our readers. In short, nothing shall pass unnoticed, that may serve to inform the mind, improve the manners, or mend the heart.

8. *Variety.* The above subjects will be suitably interspersed with biographical sketches, humorous anecdotes, interesting tales, poetical selections, &c. We would also set apart a separate *head* in our paper for the ladies, but they would insist on having a *tongue* in it, and to this we would by no means consent, as such an *appendage* would render our paper entirely useless, so far as news is concerned! They shall, however, receive that attention to which the proud station they occupy in society so justly entitles them:—We shall give them all the praise their pre-eminent virtues demand; but, with due deference to their charms, we shall blame where we *must!*

These are perilous times; and a responsibility, awful as the tomb and extensive as eternity, hangs over every man who shall take upon himself the management of a newspaper; because *public opinion* is measurably formed from the tone of the press—the *action* of the people depends upon *opinions previously formed*,—and upon their action is suspended the *destinies of the republic.*—An abiding reverence for the constitutional laws of the land, should be continually cherished and deeply inculcated; because upon their *acknowledged supremacy* depend the happiness of man, the peace of society, the security of our institutions, the prosperity of our flourishing union, and the durability of our happy form of government.

But, aside from this secret, silent and irresistable power, before our hands shall be tied, they shall be severed from our body and thrown to the dogs in the street—before our mind shall submit to shackles of any description, it shall be given up to despair, and frozen into a barrenness more gloomy than the deserts of Africa—before our soul shall be conquered by the "hope of reward," or the "fear of punishment," it shall be redeemed from the "shackles of morality," and sent to receive its doom in the courts of eternity.

Before we will relinquish our right to think, speak, print, and publish, our own *deliberate opinions*, in relation to *public men* and *public measures*, we will *renounce existence itself.* Take away our rights as a *free man*, and *life has no charms for us!* We shall *deal plainly* with the people, not caring who may be affected by our course. We would rather bask for *one hour* in the approving smiles of an *intelligent* and *undeceived* people, than to spend a *whole eternity*, amidst the *damning frowns* of a *motly crew* of office-hunters, despots, demagogues, tyrants, fools and hypocrites.

We shall watch, with a lynx-eyed vigilance, the conduct of men in power; and, every case of political transgression, we shall apply the rod without distinction or mercy. Our pen will be dipped in *rose water* or *gall*, as occasion may seem to require. *Private* friendship shall not protect *public* men from the severest scrutiny: nor shall personal dislike turn away our support from a political benefactor to the country. In short: The "Citizen" *shall be just such a paper as the wants of the people imperiously demand.*

TERMS.—The "Southern Citizen" will be published once a week, on a large imperial sheet, with a new press and new type. The first number to issue as soon as two thousand subscribers are obtained.

The price will be three dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the date of the first number, with an additional 50 cents for every three months payment shall thereafter be delayed.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than twelve months; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year.

No paper will be sent beyond the limits of the State, without the subscription money in advance. The difficulty of collecting small sums at a distance renders an adherence to this rule absolutely indispensible.

No subscriber can be released from the subscription price of the paper—even though he should refuse to receive it from the office—until all arrearages are paid, and a discontinuance expressly ordered.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar,—and twenty five cents for each continuance.—Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Let those who enclose money, or write on importants business, bear this in mind.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, February 21, 1835. 1t.

MISCELLANY.

The following letter was written by Dr. Franklin, and communicated for publication by the person who received it:

"April 22, 1784.

"I send you herewith a bill for ten Louis-d'ors; I do not pretend to *give* such a sum, I only *lend* it to you. When you shall return to your country you cannot fail of getting into some business that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must *pay me* by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a *knave* to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford *much* in good work, and so am obliged to be earning and make the most of a little."

THE BEST WAY TO BE HAPPY.

Never sit down and brood over trouble of any kind. If you are vexed with yourself or the world, this is no way to obtain satisfaction. Find yourself employment that will keep your mind active, and depend upon it this will force out unwelcome thoughts.

Who are the poor? Are they the industrious?—Those who labor, provided their gains are small, have generally a feeling of independence with that little, akin to the rich man's treasure

Who are the unhappy? Are they not those who are inactive, and sit still, and tell us that, if fortune had only thrown this and that in their way, they should have been far happier?

It seems to me there is a great defect in the conduct of the unfortunate. If we are deprived of ordinary resources, instead of looking round and substituting other things, are we not prone to sit down and mourn over what we have lost? This deadens the energies, kills the activity of our nature, and makes us useless drones when we should be workbees.

Besides this, indolence sets fancy at work, and presently we imagine ourselves to be in a condition that unfits us for work. We get the habit of observing the change of the wind, we feel our pulses, look at our tongues, and in a short time become regular dyspeptics. Industry then, preserves health, as well as happiness.

Bob Short's Maxims.—If a young man changes his politics *from the strong side to the weak*, at the age of twenty-five, he may be safely trusted as an honest man, for ten years afterwards.

Being on the weak side, if he maintain his political opinions at thirty-five, he may be trusted for five years longer. If, at the end of this time, he still maintains his opinions, against the opinions of the majority, you may trust him for life, with bushels of diamond; and compute his worth at double the deposite.

The young man who changes from the *weak side to the strong* at twenty-two, will sell himself for six and a quarter cents at thirty: and will not find a bidder of this much, at forty. If he changes back again at thirty, (the parties being reversed,) set the dogs on him, if ever you see him approaching your house—if they'll condesend to run him.

The intelligent man who has no opinion upon an exciting subject, is in the rogues school, and will be sure to graduate with it's first honors.

Judge Crawford said, "no honest man ever changed his political opinions, after thirty-five." (Meaning, of course, from the weak side to the strong.) He was in error. About one in six millions does change at that age, honestly.

The young man who is a great electioneerer at twenty-three, will be hung at thirty-three, if justice be done him.

The proportion of honest to dishonest politicians, are as one to twenty thousand.

He who serves three years in the legislature without giving an unpopular vote, is prima facie dishonest.

He who *thinks, before he votes*, how his vote will affect his coming election, should be kept at home for the balance of his life.

A new Blast.—A new paper has been started at Chestertown, Maryland, called the "Kent Bugle;" the first number of which we received yesterday. It discourses good music, for it is a Whig instrument, and proposes to blow nothing but Whig airs. We are particularly pleased with the *overture*, and hope the performer may always keep in as good tune and as good *time* as in this, his first effort.

Punishment for smoking in the Street.—Burnes, in his travels in Central Asia, in his discription of Bokhara, a large city, states. "You may openly purchase tobacco, and all the most approved apparatus for inhaling it; yet, if seen smoking in public, you are straightway dragged before the the Cadee, punished by stripes, or paraded on a donkey with a blackened face, as a warning to others." This is a good hint to Europeans; for the prevalence of smoking in the streets of our towns is a great nuisance. Mathews, in his recent budget, has a hit at the common practice, and says, "the dandies darken London by smoking cigars in the streets."

Advertising.—No wonder the New York papers thrive so handsomely—they each contain every day *two or three hundred* new advertisements.—Persons who have their interest at heart will not begrudge the trifling sum which an advertisement may cost—it not only brings merchants, tradesmen, mechanics, &c., into public notice and procures them business, but gives a thriving feature to the city, and tells the world that we are "up and doing."

Parallel of the Sexes.—Man is strong—Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action—Woman in suffering. Man shines abroad—Woman at home. Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—Woman relieves it. Man has science—Woman taste. Man has judgment—Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—Woman of mercy.

A great woman not imperious—a fair woman not vain—a woman of common talents not jealous—an accomplished woman who scorns to shine—are four wonders just great enough to be divided among the four quarters of the globe.

A Base Libel on the Fair Sex.—Talking of age, the longer women live, the younger they grow. I know ladies who, six years ago, were rated at 35, and now stand at 29. It is next to impossible for a woman to get over 40. This is *pons asinorum*, at which the sex invariably stick. The only person I ever met with who confessed that she had passed this barrier, was an old lady of 80.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

WILLIAM HUNTER

HAS just opened his Spring Assortment of SEEDS, comprising such as suit the wants of the citizens of this and the surrounding Counties. Persons wishing to be supplied, had better call and select before the assortment is broken, as he does not intend to get a recruit again during the Spring. The following list contains a part of his assortment, viz:

CABBAGE SEED.
Late Dutch CABBAGE.
Drumhead "
Large English Savoy "
Late Sugar Loaf "
Early York "
Early Dutch "
Red do. for Pickling "
Cesarian Kale or Cow "
Colewert "

LETTUCE SEED.
Cabbage Head LETTUCE.
Florence Coss "
Cream Coss, or Ice "
Early Cabbage "
Royal Cabbage "

RADISH SEED.
Long Scarlet RADISH.
Salmon "
White Turnip "
Black Winter "

CARROT SEED.
Blood Red CARROT.
Orange "
Scarlet "

BEET SEED.
Long Blood BEET.
Blood Turnip "
Mangel Wurtzel "

TURNIP SEED.
Early Spring TURNIP.
Late Flat Dutch "
Ruta Baga or Yellow Russian "
Yellow Malta "
Large Norfolk Field "

CUCUMBER SEED.
Early CUCUMBER.
Early Bunch "
Long Green "

PARSNIP SEED.
Hollow crowned or Sugar Cup Parsnip, (a new and choice kind.)
Swelling Parsnip

PEAS.
Dwarf Marrowfat PEAS.
Early Extra Frame "
Blue Prussian "
Dwarf Blue Imperial "
Early Charlatan "

BEANS.
Early China BEAN (bush)
Early Valentine "
Refugee or 1000 to 1 "
White Kidney " (pole)

VARIETY, &c.
London Flag Leek (a choice and healthy vegetable for the table)
Curled Parsley Seed
Long White Ockra
Cayenne Pepper
Red Onion Seed
Top Onion Seed
White Portland Onion do.
Solid Cellery
Sage
Georgia Musk Melon
Balsam of Pear Seed
Sun Flower Seed.
&c. &c. &c.

For all of which he will have the Cash in hand.

Charlotte, February 7, 1835. 3t

Ebenezer Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution were re-commenced on the first week in January. The Course of Study pursued is preparatory to admission into the University of our State; yet it will always be varied to accommodate such Students as wish to enter any other College. The following is the Course:

In the Latin—Adam's Grammar, Historiæ Sacræ 144 chapter, Viri Romæ through the second Punic war, Cæsar 7 books, Sallust the whole, Ovidii Expurgata the whole, the Eclogues, Georgics and 6 books of the Eneid of Virgil, Cicero 9 Orations, Horace the whole.

In the Greek—Goodrich's Grammar, in the Testament John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, Jacob's Reader 50 pages, Græca Minora the whole, Græca Majora 100 pages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 5½ months each, commencing on the first Mondays of January and July.

Tuition is $4, $6, $10, per session, according to the grade of studies.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at $1 25 to $1 50 per week.

☞ Having devoted several years to the business of Teaching, and intending to pursue it thro' life should his health permit, the Subscriber has made great exertions to keep pace with the improvements that are being made in Literature.—He therefore confidently hopes to be able to merit a share of public patronage.

HUGH R. HALL.

Bethany, Iredell County, N. C. } —3t
February 14, 1835.

Just received and for sale at the Sign of

THE GREEN & GOLDEN MORTAR!

FRESH RICE,
Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, WINES, Spirits, SPANISH CIGARS, Fine Chewing & Smoking TOBACCO, SNUFF, Lemons, Candles, *INSTRUMENTS*, Porter, Nuts, &c. &c.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, February 7, 1835. 4t

TERMS, &c.
OF
The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail*, at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE, }
Salisbury, May 17, 1834. }

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

Earthen-Ware, China, AND GLASS.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
(No. 88 Water Street, New York.)

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of Goods in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England expressly for the purpose of procuring the *Newest and most Fashionable Styles.*

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of prices and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

New York, February 14, 1835.—9t

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL,
No. 143 Pearl Street, New York,

[*Store formerly occupied by the late firm of Randolph & Disosway,*]

Respectfully inform the Public that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS,

And solicit an examination of their Stock by the Southern and Western Merchants who may visit the city, before making their purchases.

☞ Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1835.—9*

State of North Carolina:
SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1834.

Ambrose Johnson, vs. John Jackson. } Original Attachment, levied on Land and other property.

IN this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Jackson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February next, to show cause, if any he has, why the land and other property levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt. Test,

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

January 17, 1835—6t Fee $3

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

☞ **Temperance.**—The Anniversary Meeting of the "Jersey Settlement Temperance Society" will be held at Wesley-Chapel, *on Tuesday the 24th instant*——the day of simultaneous meetings of Temperance Societies throughout the Union. The Rev. Daniel Jenkins will preach the Anniversary Sermon. The friends of Temperance and the public generally are invited to attend.

WILLIAM P. MOORE, Secretary.

February 14, 1835. 2

A Small Supply of

Almanacs for 1835

Just Received and for Sale at THIS OFFICE.

February 14, 1835. [*Price* 10 *Cents.*]

BLANKS.

THE following is a list of the Blanks generally kept on hand, for sale, at the Western Carolinian Printing Office—all of which are of the most approved forms, printed on very superior paper, and will be disposed of on terms as low as any.

DEEDS of Conveyance for Land;
Constables' Warrants; Constables' Bonds;
Superior and County Court Writs;
" " " Executions;
" " " Summonses;
Witness' and Jurors' Tickets;
Writs of Attachment; Venditioni Exponas;
Marriage Licenses;
Delivery Bonds; Promissory Notes;
Writs of Ejectment; Appeal Bonds;
Sheriffs' Bonds; Letters Testamentary;
Administration Bonds; Executions;
Letters of Administration on intestate estates;
Apprentices' Indentures; Guardian Bonds;
Sci. Fa. against Executions;
Scire Facias; Ca. Sa. Bond;
Injunctions to Stay Proceedings;
Writs of Fieri Facias; Bastardy Bonds;
County Court Commissions to take Depositions;
Bonds to Prosecute Suits;
Commissions in Equity; Equity Sommonses;
Assault and Battery Indictments;
Military Warrants for Fines;

☞ Persons desiring Blanks not to be found in the above list, are informed that we can print any other forms to order, on very short notice, and in a superior style.

Salisbury, February 7, 1835.

☞ **MY PROCLAMATION!**

The way that WE are prepared to print HORSE BILLS, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. *is curious!* It is a "*Reform*"ed way; and, being entirely "*Constitution*"al, we (that is to say, "OUR MAJESTY,") are under the impression that it will go off with great "*Eclat.*"!!

(Signed) **The Printer's D—l.**

MANSION HOTEL,
Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

To Travellers.

☞ The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities or this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

Episcopal School.

AS the accommodations of the Episcopal School of North Carolina are insufficient to admit more Pupils than those whose names have already been forwarded to the Rector, the Executive Committee take this method of informing the Public that further applications, during the pre ent session, cannot be received. But that so soon as the accommodations of the School can be enlarged, notice of the same will be given. By order of the Committee. L. S. IVES, Chairman.

Raleigh, Jan. 31st, 1835.—3t.

TYPE-FOUNDRY.

E. White and William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the PRINTERS of the United States (to whom they have long been individually known as Letter-Founders) that they have now formed a Co-Partnership in said business, and hope, from their united and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of Machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthful process of casting type by hand, (a desiderate felt by the American and European founders,) was by American ingenuity, and at a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive machine-cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over that cast by the old process.

The Letter-Foundry business will be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of

White, Hager, & Co.

Their Specimen-Book exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14-lines Pica—their Book and News Type being in the most modern and approved style.

White, Hager, & Co., are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished at short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 9 cents per pound.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1835. 6t

Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,
In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

HIS Shop is on the Main Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian Printing-Office, where he is prepared to make, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of Vehicles, from a stage-coach down to a wheel-barrow.

☞ A large stock of ready-made Work always kept on hand, for sale as cheap as any.

REPAIRING in all its branches will also be promptly attended to, and executed in the very best style of durability and neatness.

Jan. 17, 1835.—tf J. W. RAINEY.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF **LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)**

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

ARKANSAW
LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,
Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834. 6m*

Land and Negroes
FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold, *on Monday the 2d day of March next*, on the premises, a VALUABLE **TRACT OF LAND**, situated on the Catawba River, one half mile above the Island Ford, in Lincoln County. Also, **Eight Likely NEGROES.**

A credit of one year will be given, upon approved security.

MICHAEL HOKE,
Adm'r. test. annex. of J. Sherill, dec'd.

February 7, 1835. 4t

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHE, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price 25 cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....February 17, 1835.

	cts.		cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	3	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	11	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40 a 45	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a
Flour,	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...February 10.

Bacon,	8½ a 10	Iron,	4 a 4½
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	28 a 30
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	18 a 19	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	14
Cotton,	14½ a 15	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	150 a 160	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	500 a 550	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....January 22.

Bacon,	15 a 16	Meal, (scarce,)	62½ a 65
Beeswax,	17	Molasses,	40 a 44
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 9
Coffee,	14 a 18½	Oats, (scarce,)	35 a 40
Cotton, new,	14 a 15½	Rice,	400 a 500
Corn,	85 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	25 a 40	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	145 a 150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	600 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	750 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 20
Iron,	5 a	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 00
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....January 29.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Lard,	12½ a 15
Brandy, peach,	75	Meal,	37 a 44
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	650 a 800
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 250
Butter,	18 a 20	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	9 a 10
Corn,	85 a 90	loaf & lump,	12 a 20
Cotton,	12½ a 15	Tallow,	12½ a 15
Flour,	750 a 800	Teas,	125 a 150
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) February 14.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills)	900 a 1000
apple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	14 a 16	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 87	Whiskey,	50 a 60
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	100 a 125